



NTP
National Toxicology Program

Sperm Count and Vaginal Cytology Evaluations (SCVCE)

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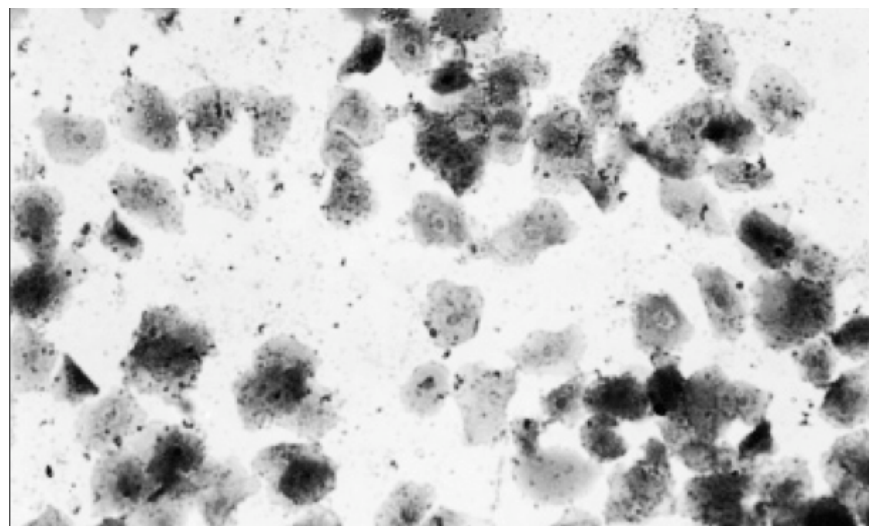
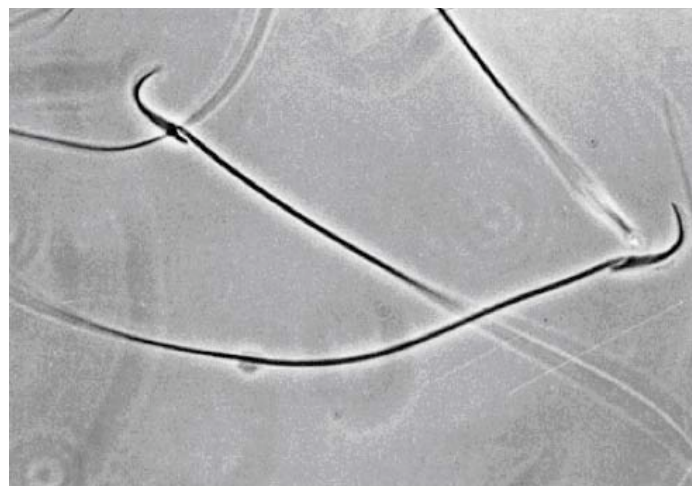
NIEHS, RTP, NC





SCVC Evaluation of Reproductive Tissues Obtained from Rats and Mice used in NTP 90-day Studies

- Sperm/spermatid count/motility
- Stage of estrous cycle determined by evaluating cells in vaginal fluids





Concern and Need for Reproductive Toxicity Testing

- Exposure of public to reproductive toxicants in the environment
- Need for reliable reproductive toxicity data by regulatory agencies
- Better characterization of reproductive toxicities



History and Purpose of NTP SCVC Evaluations

- 250 agents have been tested over 25 Years
- Identify agents with potential for reproductive toxicity
- Identify which sex or sexes may be affected
- Rank agents for further testing



The work to be performed under the new contract is the same as that currently being performed under an existing SCVCE contract



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SMVCE

		Y	M	N
RACB	Y	6 dibutyl phthalate EGME p-nitrobenzoic acid phenolphthalein tricresyl phosphate TRIS	2 EGBE theophylline	1 m-nitrobenzoic acid
	M	0	4 carisoprodol m/p cresol primidone 1,2,4,5 - tetrachlorobenzene	0
	N	1 o-cresol	1 2-chloronitrobenzene	3 9-aminoacridine 4-chloronitrobenzene diethylphthalate



What Are SCVC Evaluations?

- *Tissues obtained from NTP 90-day toxicity studies*
- 2 Species/2 sexes – rats and mice/males and females
- Caudal sperm (counts/motility) and testicular spermatids (counts only)
- Vaginal smears (16/female) to determine estrous cycle
- Data are collected on our new data capture/analysis system and a report is prepared which presents this information

Why Are They Needed?

- Identifying agents with potential for reproductive toxicity
- Identifying which sex or sexes may be affected
- Ranking agents for further testing